NEGROES

NONWHITE HOUSING

The Census classifies each occupied housing unit by the color of the head of the household. The "nonwhite" color group consists of such groups as the Negro, American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asia Indian, and Malayan. Of the 9,644 nonwhite Evanston residents, 98 percent are Negro and only 2 percent are members of other races. While the nonwhite households are not broken down into similar divisions, the proportion can be expected to be the same.

Over the past 20 years the number of nonwhite housing units has increased at a somewhat faster rate than those occupied by whites. (Table 5).

TABLE 5

WHITE AND NONWHITE HOUSING IN EVANSTON

	1940		1950		1960	
	Number [a]D.U.	Percent	Number [a]D.U.	Percent	Number [b]H.U.	Percent
Units by color of occupants						
White	16,900	93.1	19,168	92.9	23,394	90.6
Nonwhite	1,250	6.9	1,456	7.1	2,423	9.4

[a]Dwelling units

[b]Housing units

Population and Housing
1960 Census

In 1940, 6.9 percent of the housing was occupied by nonwhites, by 1950 it was 7.1 percent, and in 1960 9.4 percent.

Figure 6 shows the distribution of nonwhite housing units by blocks as well as by wards. As is generally known, the Fifth Ward has the highest proportion of nonwhite housing, 57 percent or nearly 2,000 units. Next is the Second Ward with 159 units or 6.4 percent, followed by the Fourth Ward with 2.7 percent, the First Ward with 2.5 percent,and the Seventh Ward with 1 percent. All the remaining wards have only a negligible amount of nonwhite units,less than 1 percent of their total housing.

Change in the Distribution of Nonwhite Housing 1950-1960

Two maps, Figure 6 and Figure 7, have been prepared to illustrate what changes in the distribution of nonwhite housing took place between 1950 and 1960. By far the greatest increase occurred in the Fifth Ward. A large part of this increase was in the form of new construction, particularly in the area on the western fringe of Evanston High School. (Fig.6 and Fig.3). Exactly how many new units were created through conversion is not known,but there seems to be some evidence from both the census data and field surveys which would indicate no sizeable increases are occurring from conversions in this area.

Other additions to nonwhite housing took place in the form of further displacement of previously white occupied housing in racially mixed areas. This type of displacement occurred in the area southeast of Evanston High School and in the vicinity of Greenleaf Street just west of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. No new concentrations of nonwhite housing developed through the process known as "invasion", the interpenetration of one population group by another.

Other additions to nonwhite housing took place in the form of further displacement of previously white occupied housing in racially mixed areas. This type of displacement occurred in the area southeast of Evanston High School and in the vicinity of Greenleaf Street just west of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. No new concentrations of nonwhite housing developed through the process known as "invasion", the interpenetration of one population group by another.

TABLE 8

DISTRIBUTION OF NONWHITES BY CENSUS TRACTS, 1960

Tract	Total	White	Negro	Percent	Other	Percent
14	5455	5360	49	0.9	46	0.8
15	2929	2905	6	0.2	18	0.6
16	4156	4150	6	0.1	0	0.0
17	4009	3991	11	0.3	7	0.3
18	3817	3761	21	0.5	35	0.9
19	5741	311	5415	94.0	15	0.3
20	5009	4350	584	11.5	75	1.5
21	4589	4361	178	3.9	50	1.1
22	3564	3286	256	7.0	22	0.6
23	3901	2147	1737	44.5	17	0.4
24	4315	4224	79	1.8	12	0.3
25	3249	2727	514	15.8	8	0.2
26	3849	3775	62	1.6	12	0.3
27	5201	5175	21	0.4	5	0.1
28	5321	5140	160	3.0	21	0.4
29	6211	6181	5	0.1	25	0.4
30	7967	7895	22	0.3	50	0.6
Evanston	79,283	69,739	9,126	11.5	418	0.5

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF NONWHITES BY CENSUS TRACTS, 1960

Tract	Total	White	Negro	Percent	Other	Percent
14	5455	5360	49	0.9	46	0.8
15	2929	2905	6	0.2	18	0.6
16	4456	4450	6	0.1	0	0.0
17	4009	3991	11	0.3	7	0.3
18	3817	3761	21	0.5	35	0.9
19	5741	5715	311	94.0	15	0.3
20	5009	4950	584	11.5	75	1.5
21	4589	4351	178	3.9	50	1.1
22	3564	3286	256	7.0	22	0.6
23	3901	2147	1737	44.5	17	0.4
24	4315	4224	79	1.8	12	0.3
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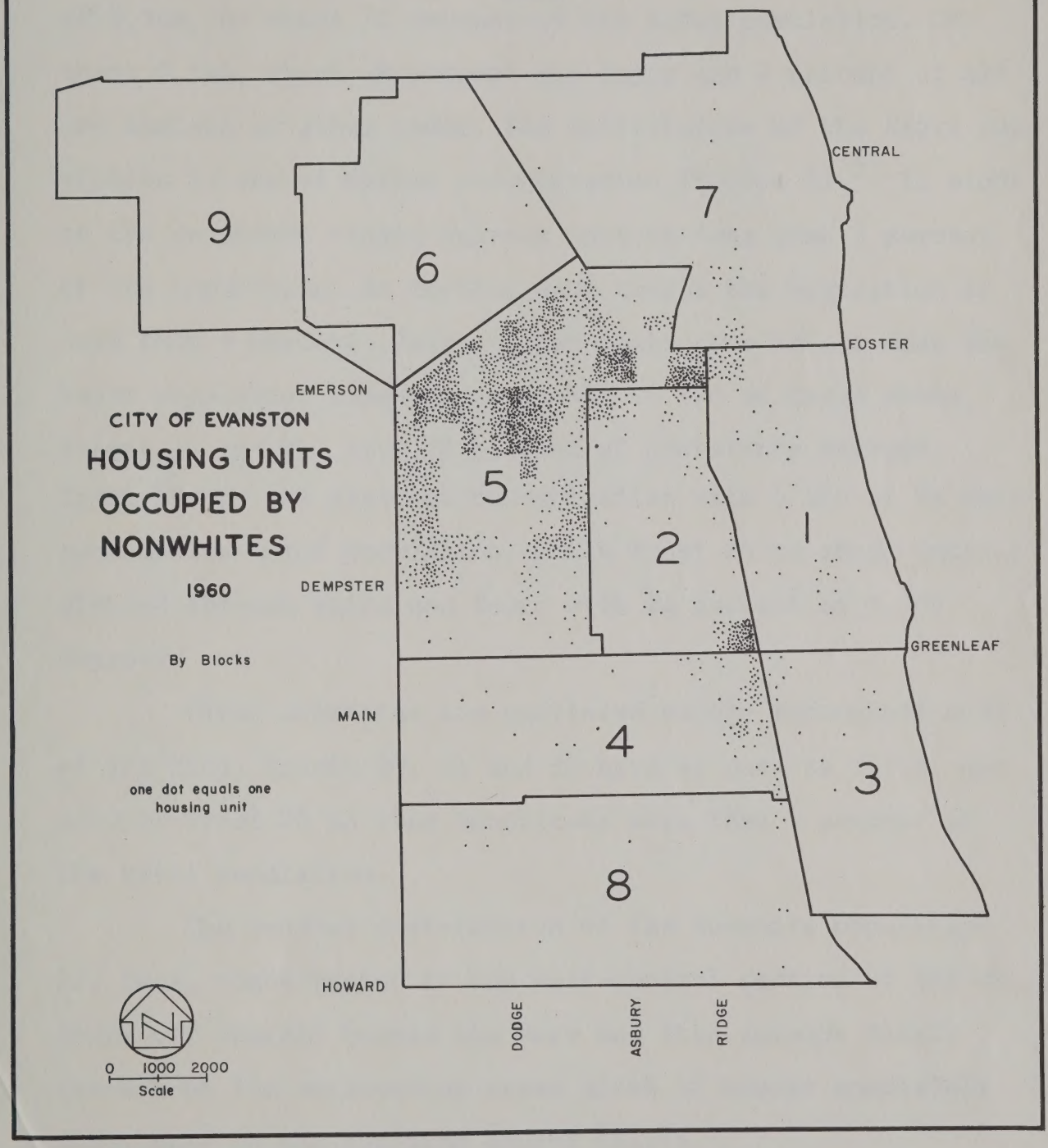
30	7957	7895	22	0.3	50	0.6
Evanston	79,283	69,739	9,126	11.5	418	0.5

FIG. 6


CENTRAL
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GREENLEAF
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HOWARD
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ASBURY
RIDGE
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CITY OF EVANSTON
HOUSING UNITS
OCCUPIED BY
NONWHITES
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By Blocks
one dot equals one
housing unit
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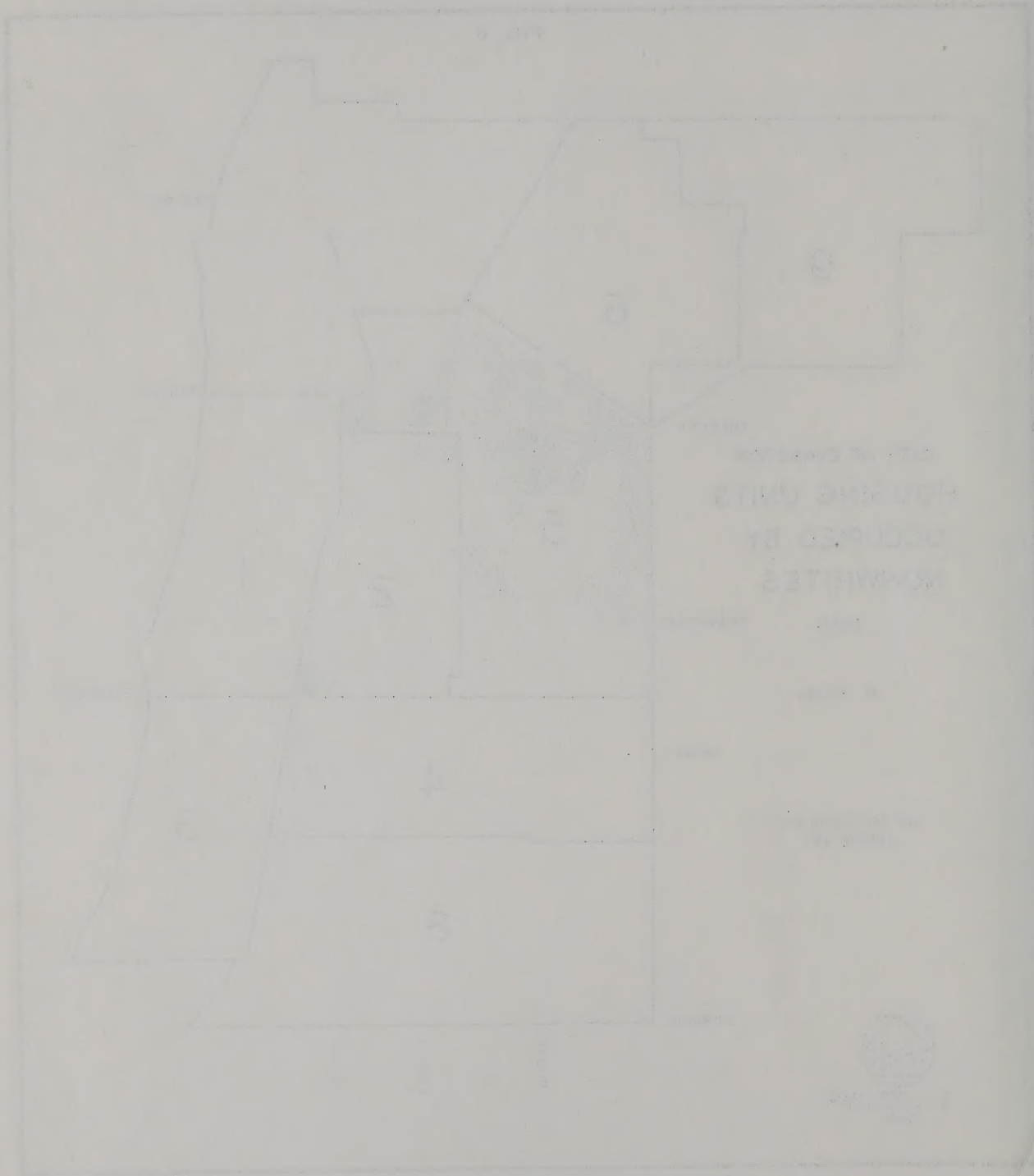
Scale



NEGROES

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NONWHITE POPULATION

As of April, 1960, Evanston's nonwhite population stood at 9,544, or about 12 percent of the total population. Of these 9,544, about 98 percent are Negro and 2 percent or 418 are members of other races. The distribution of the Negro population is one of marked concentration (Figure 8).[5] In eight of the seventeen tracts Negroes make up less than 1 percent of the population. In another four tracts the proportion is less than 5 percent. Only in four contiguous tracts does the Negro population exceed 10 percent; in two of these areas, Tracts 19 and 23, live 78 percent of Evanston's Negroes. Tract 19 has the greatest concentration with 5,415 or 94 percent of its total population, while Tract 23 is about equally divided between White and Negro with 44 percent or 1,737 Negroes.

Other nonwhites are scattered widely throughout most of the City. Tracts 20, 21 and 30 have as many as fifty, and only in Tract 20 do they constitute more than 1 percent of the total population.

The general distribution of the nonwhite population is, thus, concentrated in the west-central section of the City, drops off sharply beyond its core and then spreads thinly throughout the surrounding areas until it almost completely disappears in the outlying census tracts.

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[5]Also see Figure 6 in the Part II of this report.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NONWHITE POPULATION

As of April, 1960, Evanston's nonwhite population stood at 9,344, or about 12 percent of the total population. Of these 9,344, about 98 percent are Negro and 2 percent or 418 are members of other races. The distribution of the Negro population is one of marked concentration (Figure 8).[5] In eight of the seventeen tracts Negroes make up less than 1 percent of the population. In another four tracts the proportion is less than 5 percent. Only in four contiguous tracts does the Negro population exceed 10 percent; in two of these areas, Tracts 19 and 29, live 78 percent of Evanston's Negroes. Tract 19 has the greatest concentration with 5,415 or 94 percent of the total population, while Tract 29 is about equally divided between White and Negro with 44 percent or 1,737 Negroes.

Other nonwhites are scattered widely throughout most of the City. Tracts 20, 21 and 30 have as many as fifty, and only in Tract 20 do they constitute more than 1 percent of the total population.

The general distribution of the nonwhite population is, thus, concentrated in the west-central section of the City, drops off sharply beyond the core and then spreads thinly throughout the surrounding areas until it almost completely disappears in the outlying census tracts.

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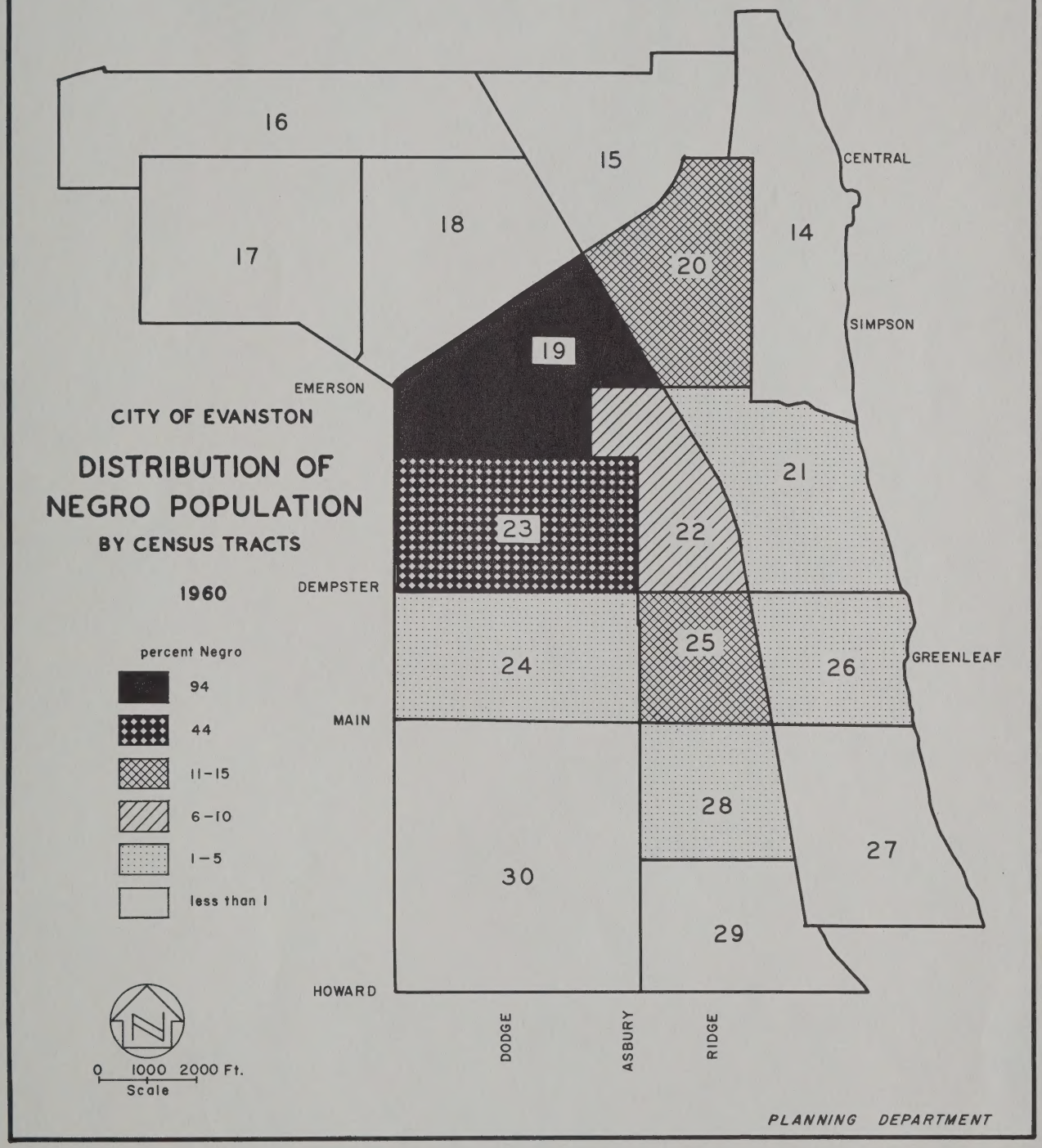
[5] Also see Figure 6 in the Part II of this report.

FIG. 8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CENTRAL
SIMPSON
EMERSON
DEMPSTER
MAIN
GREENLEAF
HOWARD
DODGE
ASBURY
RIDGE
CITY OF EVANSTON
DISTRIBUTION OF NEGRO POPULATION
BY CENSUS TRACTS
1960
percent Negro
94
44
11-15
6-10
1-5
less than 1
N
0 1000 2000 Ft.
Scale
PLANNING DEPARTMENT